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Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization

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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in Tennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.
Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F.
are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Southern or Sta-

Union men; S. R., Rights men.	those	elected as Southern	or	State
Rigues med. Term		Term		erm
	opires.	MICHIGAN.	E	pires.
	1853	Alpheus Felch		
		Lewis Cass		
Wm. R. King (8. R.) -	1000	MISSOURI.	P.	Tool
	1000			-
Wm. K. Sebastian -	1853			1855
Solon Borland	1855	Henry S. Geyer -		1857
CONNECTICUT.	100	NEW HAMPSHIR		
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.)		1853
	1857	Moses Norris, jr		1855
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.		
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	Wm. H. Scward (F.S	(.)	1855
- 27 2374	1857	Hamilton Fish		1857
DELAWARE.	25000	NEW JERSEY.		
Presley Spruance	1855			1853
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton	23	1857
	1001			Tool
FLORIDA.	****	NORTH CAROLIN		1853
Jackson Morton	1855	Willie P. Mangum		
Stephen R. Mallory -	1857	George E. Badger -		1855
GEORGIA.		он10.		2000
John McP. Berrien -	1853	Salmon P. Chase (F.S	.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Benjamin F. Wude	٠	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANI	4.	57.00
James Whitcomb	1855	James Cooper		1853
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, j	r.	1857
ILLINOIS.	27590	RHODE ISLANI		3
Stephen A. Douglas -	1853	John H. Clarke -		1853
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James -		1857
	Tone	SOUTH CAROLIN		1001
IOWA.	****			4000
George W. Jones	1853	R. B. Rhett (S.R.) -		1853
Augustus C. Dodge -	1855	A. P. Butler (S.JL)		1855
KENTUCKY.	(DOCUMENT	TENNESSER.		and the
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	John Bell		1853
Henry Clay	1855	James C. Jones -		1857
LOUISTANA.		TEXAS.		
Sol. U. Downs (U.) -	1853	Sam Houston		1853
Pierre Soule (S. R.) .	1855	Thomas J. Rusk -		1857
MAINE.	CONT.	VERMONT.	3	
Jas. W. Bradbury -	1853	William Upham -		1853
Hannibal Hamlin -	1857	Solomon Poote		1857
	1001	VIRGINIA.		2001
MASSACHUSETTS.	1010			1050
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R		
Chas. Sumner (F.S.) -	1857	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.	1.	1857
MARYLAND.	- water	WISCONSIN.		
James A. Pearce	1855	Isaac P. Walker -		1855
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge		1857
THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY		CLOSE SERVICE		

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are soilers. Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Freesoilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig.) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig.) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial dele-gates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the MEMBERS ELECT.

1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 2 James Abercrambie	5 George S. Housto
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 4 William R. Smith	7 Alex. While
	NSAS.
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)	
CONNE	CTICUT.

4 O. S. Seymout 1 Edward C. Marshall 1 George R. Riddle

1 Edward C. Cabell 1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.) 2 James Johnson, (U.) 3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.) 4 Charles Murphy, (U.) 6 E. W. Chastain, (U. 6 Junius Hillyer, (U.) 7 A. H. Stephens, (U.) 8 Robert Toombs, (U.)

Willis A. Gorman John G. Davis Daniel Mace Graham N. Fitch Sumuel Brenton William H. Bissell

4 Richard S. Moloney 1 Lincoln L. Clark 2 Bernhardt Henn KENTUCKY.

6 Addison White

7 Humphrey Marshalt

8 John C. Brockinridge

9 J. C. Mason

10 R. H. Stanton

3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.) 4 Isnae E. Morse (S. R.) 1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry

William Appleton 6 George T. Davis 7 John Z. Goodrich 8 Horace Mann, (F. S.) Robt. Rantoul

MARTIAND.
4 Thomas Y. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
6 Joseph S. Cottman MICHIGAN. 3 James I. Conger

1 D. B. Nabors, (U.) 2 John A. Wilcox, (U.)

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1 Amos Tuck, (F. S.)
2 Charles H. Peasice 4 Harry Hibbard

1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Boons
2 Obadiah Boons
2 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haves
5 George Briggs
6 James Brooks
7 Abraham F. Stevens
8 Gilbert Dean
9 William Murray
10 Marius Schoomaker.
11 Josiah Sutherland, Jr.
12 David L. Seymour
13 John L. Schookeraft
14 John H. Boyd
15 Joseph Russell
16 John Wells
17 Alexander H. Buel TORK.

18 Preston King (F. S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Baboock

24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Sackett

28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

29 Jedediah Hosford

30 Reuben Robie

31 Frederick S. Markin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorenzo Burrous

ERSEY.

6 John R. J. Daniel
7 W. S. Ashe
8 Edward Stanly
9 David Oullaw

\*R. H. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
4 Benjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick W. Groen
7 Nelson Barrere
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetser
11 George H. Busby 12 John Welsh
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William W. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton. (K. 8 19 Eben Newton, (F. S.) 20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.) 21 N. S. Townshend

Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSTLVANIA.

13 James Gamble
14 T. M. Bibighaus
15 William H. Kurte
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhns
20 John Allison
21 Thomas M. Hove
22 John W. Hove (F. S.)
23 Carleton B. Curtis
S.) 24 Alfred Gillmore
19 BE IBLAND.
2 Benjamin H. M. 1 Thomas B. Florenc 2 Joseph R. Chandle 3 Henry D. Moore 4 John Robbins, jr. 5 John McNair 6 Thomas Ross 7 John A. Morrison 8 Thaddeus Stevens 9 J. Glancy Jones 0 Mile M. Dimmick 11 Henry M. Fuller 12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)

RHODE ISLAND.

2 Benjamin H. Thurston 1 George G. King 1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 4 John McQueen, (S. R.)

1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Watkins 3 G. W. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk 7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris 10 Fred. P. Stanton 11 Christopher H. Willia

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Funlkner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. B. MeMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)
8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

3 James Meacham 4 Th. Bartlett, jr., (F. S.) 1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 2 Benj. C. Eastman

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.) \*Delegates from the Territories RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. -1848 Whig. Alabama Arkansas Connection

> 90 143

Democrats elected outhern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only

occurs in case the Presidential election is re-

erred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

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Divided-1

115

Pennsylvania Rhode Island

outh Carolina

Total thus far

Democratic gain -

majority of the House is

Democratic majority thus far -Democratic majority in 1849 -

owing is the result thus far:

ocratic States-20.

Democratic
Arkansas,
Alabama,
California,
Connecticut,
Delaware,
Georgia,
Ilndiana,
Ilowa,
Louisiana,
Maine,
Mississippi,
New Jersey,
Ohio,
Pennsylvania
South Carolins
Texas,

Cexas

people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography. Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATEMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Eva, and exceed in size the Home Journal or National Eva, and exceed in size the Home Journal or National Eva, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but faw advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Ohristian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

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Single copy for one year Single copy for six months Three copies for one year Three copies for one year - 5 00
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The first number of this paper may be expected to ap
pear early in August, and it is desired that those who ar
disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage
should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders an
communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good
loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY.

R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE Colonization Rooms, Washington, June 11, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Stateman, and to devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topies of a high and general interest to their sountry"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodioe; after the reading of which, it was

which, it was Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States.

W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Sec.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolution among the nations of Europe, which have followe each other in such quick succession, and of which "the each other in such quick successor, and of which "we are truly et;" the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hithert auknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the hewspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected ac-count of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore doem it proper to call re-newed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

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The Edinburgh Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The Westminster Review,
The Subscriber of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last greatecelesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Rewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," It being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

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sed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO. 79 Fulton street, New

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 16.

Railroad Convention. We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent

Circular.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851. SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meetng held in this city on the Sd instant, it was ade the duty of the undersigned as a comnittee to correspond with the several railroad ompanies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider proposition to petition Congress for a change n the law regulating mail contracts, so as to nable the Post Office Department to deliver to ailroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all importance information they may obtain in regard to the Geography. It is well known that many persons are oposed to internal improvements by the General Government-some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power will lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years and the paynents are continued," if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification, the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so loss. We answer these objections by assuming that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail. and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company-the past and probable future

dividend could you pay under a contract such

The committee venture to invite the co-oper-New Orleans on the first Monday of January, page at the end of it. and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations— Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee." Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Al-

bert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said

Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.
ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

A QUAKER'S IDEA OF LOYALTY .- One of the witnesses on the part of the defence in the trea-son trials now going on in Philadelphia, a Quaker, having certified that he considered Hana

way the prisoner to be a "leyal citizen," was asked by the counsel what he considered a "loyal citizen," whereupon he replied: "I consider a man loyal who obeys the laws of his country, except so far as his sentiments might require its repeal. I consider myself loyal, but if my country asked me to fight an enemy I should not do it." When such ideas of loyalty are held, no wonder that such strange notions of law and justice prevail .- Savannah News.

This Quaker should have the advantage of a right interpretation. He makes-or at least his class does-a difference between active and passive obedience. Active obedience to the laws of one's country has always been a thing excepted by the society of Friends, as in the instance quoted; and they are right. Were their assumption denied, there could be no Christians in Turkey, no Protestants in Spain, and no anti-tobacco smokers in Rome. That a man cannot be compelled to what he believes to be wrong must be admitted, or there is no freedom. The definition of the witness is in harmony with this. But active opposition to the laws is altogether

different matter. Thus a man may be averse to capital punishment, and may therefore withhold his aid and his countenance from the conviction of the criminal and his execution. This is an important matter, in which he is accountable to his God alone. But he may not interfere with the ministers of the law, by whose agency its vengeance is to be accomplished. He is not responsible for their deeds, and would be guilty of great wrong in forcibly opposing them in the performance of their solemn duty. The slavery to be wrong is not bound to do any act to promote it; but the moment he interferes

A right understanding of this subject would country.

THE COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS. - There is great force and truth in the following remarks their removal to Liberia will be alike beneficial of the Baltimore Sun:

"Politicians are the bane of our system of government; but they must be endured until the operation of that system, perfected by the intelligence of the people, expels them. No sane man, acquainted with the history of this country during the past two years, could pos-Congress would open with a proposition to re-enact laws which have been commonly received and approved in all sections of the country. Existing laws, under whose wholesome opera compensation is so reduced that at the end of thirty-three years the payments will cease, and dorsement. And the introduction of such prothe Department will forever thereafter have the positions, merely with a view to Presidential operations, exhibits a recklessness of character which should forever exclude any man guilty of it from the object of his aspirations. sort of an excuse for his conduct could he pos diminished as to render it inexpedient to make sibly make to the people of this country, should permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It such a proposition reopen the old theatre of has also been objected that railroads now in use strife, and again agitate the States upon a submay be discontinued, and that such railroad ject which is amicably adjusted? And what, we demand, is the amount of good that can companies cannot protect the Department from possibly flow from a vote on the subject, even were it unanimous? We all know very well that the contracts will be made by a board ap- that some would vote only at the dictate of polpointed for that purpose, and that no contracts cicy, while others would disregard such a vote at spinning long yarns. will be given unless that board be fully satisfied the first convenient hour, or upon the carliest indications of political necessity. Congress would do better to proceed at once to the despatch of business, and leave the compromise measures to the constituted authorities and the people. If a resolution must pass, let it be accountability with those who provoke it."

How they do it .- Some time in 1849, Mr. E. P. Whipple, a literary gentleman of repute, increase of the weight of mails carried over the delivered a lecture before the Boston Mercantile coute of your road. And in this connexion we Library Association upon "novels and novelpapers and periodicals are sent free of postage. the same year, the North American Review, We wish you also to state what is the present | whose opinion upon authors and books is concurrent price of your shares, what rate of divi- sidered orthodox, published what purported to dend does your company now pay, and what be a review of Dombey & Son, but which was neither more nor less than Mr. Whipple's lecture. Mr. Whipple also published his lecture, with others, in book form. The Review said ation of the railroad convention to be held in nothing about Dombey & Son, except in half a

Chicago, Illinois, is estimated to contain, at present, a population of 40,983. At the taking of the United States census it contained 28,620.

Incendiaries in Baltimore made two high rewards and pay them.

DAILY MAIL TO NORPOLK .- We learn from the "Herald," of Saturday last, that a misapprehension has existed on this subject-that the Department here had made an offer to the Bay line for a daily mail, and had communicated this fact to the Postmaster at Norfolk; but the error seems to be in taking for granted the steamboat company's acceptance of the offer. A similar communication, the "Herald" says, was received by the Postmaster there from the Department more than a week ago, apprising him that a contract had been made for three extra mails on James river; yet, strange to say, the arrangement has not been commenced, nor is it known that the agent in Richmond for

the Post Office Department. We are gratified to know that the department has taken the subject into serious consideration, and manifested its willingness to effect the much-desired object. The will existing, the way will soon be developed, and the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the surrounding country, including many dependent post offices, will soon enjoy the possession of facilities to which they are richly entitled.

the company which is said to have taken the

contract has been apprised of the intentions of ...

The following was written for and sung by Miss Catherine Hayes, at her recent concerts in Philadelphia. The words are by Gen. George P. Morris, of New York-the music by Wm. Vincent Wallace.

> Thy Will be done. Scarcher of Hearts!—from mine erase All thoughts that should not be, And in its deep recesses trace My gratitude to Thee! Hearer of Prayer!—oh! guide aright
> Each word and deed of mine,
> Life's battle teach me how to fight,
> And be the victory Thine. Giver of All!-for every good In the Redeemer came:
> For shelter, raiment, and for food,
> I thank Thee in His name! Father, and Son, and Holy Ghost! Theu glorious Three in One! Thou knowest best what I need most, And let Thy will be done!

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH .- Dr. Casper, of Berin, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of twenty to forty-five years, is twenty-seven per cent., while among married men of the same age it is only eighteen per cent. The advantage in favor of married life is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At sixty years of age, there remain but twenty-two bachelors for forty-eight married men, out of a given number; at seventy years, eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married; and at eighty years, three bachelors against nine married men.

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- The Montgomery papers of a recent date contained a call for a public meeting in that city, of all citizens case in point is parallel. He who believes of Alabama, present, to consult on the expediency and practicability of establishing a State Colonization Society, for the purpose of aiding with the rights of slave owners, under the laws free persons of color to emigrate from that State of their country, in either aiding the slaves to to Liberia. The call was signed by J. J. Orescape, or preventing their arrest, that moment mond, John Gayle, Danl. Watrous, R. Jemison, he is guilty of active opposition to the laws of J. B. Wallace, R. Dougherty, W. Garrett, E. A. his country, and subject to the penalties they Holt, H. W. Hilliard, W. B. Bell, John A. Winston, H. Talbird, F. Bugbee, and J. T. Heard. These gentlemen declare in their call that they save much trouble and anxiety to our common are satisfied that the accumulation of the free people of color in that State is just cause of so-

THE REV. SEPTIMUS TUSTIN .- This gentleman is favorably known in our community, as well as in the Presbyterian church throughout the land. We have been pained to learn from sibly have expected that the present session of time to time of his enfeebled health, and consequent impaired usefulness in his ministerial duties, and are therefore not a little gratified to know that he has been induced to accept an aption the Union has proved its strength and du- pointment in the Department of the Interior, where, by relaxation from his pulpit labors for a period, (which he has prosecuted with zeal, acceptance, and success for the last quarter of a century,) he may, in some measure, recover his impaired constitution.

to us, to them and their children, as well as to

Africa.

The movements of Kossuth, the New York Herald says, are marked with continued interest. But it is a melancholy fact that very little consideration is shown for his health, position, or the objects of his visit to this country, by a large majority of those who worry him almost to death by shaking of hands and

LAMARTINE .- His health is said to be failing. Body and brain, however vigorous originally, if overtasked, as his have been, will retaliate the wrong at last in severe physical suffering. At the commencement of a recent a long debate anticipated on the subject; and session he asked for leave of absence for a fortif this should occur, there will be an immense night, on account of illness. Later accounts state that the acute rheumatism under which he is suffering has spread over his whole body : that he suffers intense pain, and that movement is impossible.

A Rumon.-The Washington Telegraph says wish to learn what in your opinion will be the ists," making the literary life of Chas. Dickens that Mr. Fillmore has signified that he is not probable increased weight of the mails, if news- the main feature of his lecture. In October of and would not be a candidate for the Presidency. We give the report for what it is worth. [ N. O. Crescent.

The Washington Telegraph never said any such thing; but since the "Crescent" has, the report can be of little worth.

> French Epigram. The world is full of fools; They're never out of view, Unless you turn your back On men and mirrors too.

People who attend fires should never throw the bureaus out of the window, till there is a sufficient number of people underneath to "break

There are seventy-five Protestant missionamore destructive fires on Sunday night. Offer ries in China, connected with different missionary societies-forty-eight are Americans,